and a mon named BRAYLEY, whom nobody had

ever heard of. But since that time they have



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theat e-The Legion of Mount American Institute-Exhibition Assertions Institute—Limition, Figure Opera Howks—The Sow Flower, Heatit's Theatre—Scotle and Pins, terond Opera House—Rip Van Winkle, Haverly's Theatre—Revie, Have ty's 5th Avenue Theatre-Virginius Moster & | Int's Concert Hall- Concert. Medison Square Theater Hard Kirks. Maxonic Temple-Title-Tat. Maline. Hetropolitan Concert Wall, Breatway, 7th av., and tistel. Nilla's Garden-Fordantised. Non-Censelsco Minetrels, Breatway and 20th st. at added Theater Sharps and Plats Theatre Com que Mulligan Guard Picole. Tony Pastor's Theatre Veriety. Matines. Union Square Theatre Duniel Rockal. Wellack's Theotre—The Guy'nor.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is ened to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Win sor Theater-Kit, the Arkantes Traveller

Noah Davis's Intemperate Language on the Bench.

Fortunately for the reputation of the bench, the judicial history of this country furnishes few if any parallels to the conduct of NOAR DAVIS, while sitting as a committing magistrate, in this city, on Saturday

Judge Davis went out of his way to abuse and denounce Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT in a manner and in language wholly unwarranted by the facts and circumstances of the case.

A letter, which had already been published, was shown to Mr. HEWITT. It purported to be signed by JAMES A. GARFIELD. Mr. HEWITT, who had some of Mr. GAR-FIELD's manuscript in his possession, after a careful examination and comparison, pronounced the signature to be, in his opinion, genuine.

In this opinion he erred; the signature was a counterfeit, a forgery. But at the same time what evidence is there that Mr. HEWITT was not perfectly sincere in his belief? Against any suspicion of this kind Mr. HEWITT interposes a life of rectitude, of blamelessness, and of public-spirited, unselfish activity for more than half a century.

That Mr. HEWITT had fallen for once into very disgraceful company in the matter eannot be denied; but that fact does not warrant or excuse NOAH DAVIS in making untrue statements about him and in heaping odious epithets on his head

We believe the opinion in this community is about as nearly unanimous as it ever is on any subject in condemnation of Judge DAVIS'S course.

Taylor and Fillmore.

We have reserved ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE for a special article in regard to the pension fund, if one should be raised, for former Presidents, because their case is somewhat peculiar.

TAYLOR was a straightforward, blunt man and as true a patriot as ever lived. His interest in agriculture and agricultural instruments was as great as that of WASH-INGTON in the same subjects. Though a slaveholder himself, he was decidedly opposed to the acquisition of new territory for the purpose of extending slavery. On this question, soon after his inauguration, he took issue with the slavery propagandists. The feeling on the subject at Washington became intensely heated. On the 4th of July, four months to a day after his inauguration. Gen. TAYLOR assisted in laying the oundation of the Washington monument. He stood bareheaded in the burning sun for a long time refusing to put on his hatso great was his deference for the name and character of Washington. On his return to the White House he partook of some cherries and milk, and was subsequently seized with something like cholera morbus, of which he died.

Many persons then thought, and to this by sufficient reason for this he the slavery propagandists did not hesitate to express the opinion openly that his death was fortunate for the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was a son-in-law of Gen. TAYLOR, and it is not easy to tell into what hands a pension inuring to the benefit of his legal representatives might fall.

MILLARD FILLMORE, as Vice-President succeeded Gen. TAYLOR. He signed the Fugitive Slave law, one of the most irritating, provocative causes of the civil war. Should the President who put his official signature to that law be honored with a

Is There Any Punishment?

No individual who habitually engages in the commission of crime can hope to escape from punishment. Even if he evades the hand of criminal justice, he is yet effectively punished. His crimes, acting upon his inner nature, make him worse and worse, until at last he becomes so monstrous that the common conscience of men rises up against him, and he becomes banished from the society of his kind. The law of man may still tolerate him; for lack of certain evidence he may be saved from prison or the gallows; but the law of God deals with him, and his punishment becomes harder than

he can bear. Is there any such justice as this for politieal parties? Or may they go on forever, sinking from depravity to depravity and from wrong to wrong, without ever being

visited with judgment? Certainly no political organization of biackness of its offences; and yet at the recent election, although its escape from defeat was by the narrowest possible States, electing its President and retaining

possession of power. in 1876, having been completely defeated at the polls, yet possessing through the carpetthe means of perpetuating itself in possesmen of the Federal Administration, this of the election, and by frauds whose audaceeded in putting its own defeated candidate in the place of the man who had been elected. nature and the greatest magnitude. If there | Mon. By this astute change of front they is any supervising justice in the affairs of nations, such a crime ought not to escape its retribution; and yet at the election which has just been completed, this very party, with all its guilt upon its head, has obtained a majority of the electoral votes.

Again, in nominating its last candidate for President, the same Republican party of fusion, thus begun on the part of exselected a man who had been convicted by tribumals which the party itself had created, and which were Republican in their composition, of misdeeds that ought to exclude him from every post of public confidence | be the logical outcome of the political situaand public honor. They nominated a man | tion, augurs well for the stability of the who had been proved guilty of bribe taking | third republic. Even its enemies are trans-

and of perjury, and who had even been formed into involuntary servants from the condemned and denounced by the principal | hour their defiant and treasonable hostility Republican journals for the commission of these misdeeds. Such a nomination seemed to be an insult to good sense and to | workings of a constitution by disputes about ordinary morality; and yet, as we have seen, this man, thus stained, tainted, and means overturn its vital, fundamental condemned, thus blackened by the highest principle. Republican authorities, has now been elected by this same Republican party to be President of the United States, the whole people being aware of the facts and no serious attempt being made to deny them or disprove them. Thus the offences of the Republican party would appear not only to be condoned but to be even adopted by a majority

of the American people. Things like these would seem to suggest that there is no moral rule in politics, and that a political party may with impunity committhe gravest public wrongs. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that this is so; and yet the question recurs whether there is any punishment for the misdeeds of political parties, and whether any justice is meted out for public crimes when political parties are their authors and abettors.

We maintain that there is a moral law for politics, and that a party guilty like the Republicans must in due time be adequately recompensed.

The New Aspect of French Politics.

The session of the French Parliament which began last week, is likely to prove one of the most interesting in the history of the third French republic. For the first time the supporters of the Ministry will probably be confronted by a constitutional opposition alming not so much at a subversion of the existing régime as at a conservative interpretation of it. In the second place, the prologue during which a long processsion of substitutes and makeshifts has obscured the figure of GAMBETTA is believed to be drawing to a close. Indeed, the precarious situation of the FERRY Cabinet was so clearly demonstrated on the first day of the session that it is improbable GAMBETTA can carry any further what has aptly been described as the warming-pan policy.

The secret of the failure of the first and second republics must be looked for in the fact that the enemies of free institutions contrived to obtain a large, if not a preponderant, representation in the national Legislature. The effects of this anomalous circumstance are seldom duly appreciated It is doubtful whether the friends of monarchy in France were relatively more numerous under the Directory than were the adherents of the STUARTS in England during the reign of GEORGE L, or, we may add, than were the Tories in some of the American colonies during the Revolutionary war. The Jacobites, however, never secured a controlling, or even a considerable, proportion of the seats in the House of Commons during the critical period between the uprisings of 1715 and 1745. As for the loyal section of our colonial population, they held themselves so rigorously aloof from the machinery of State governments throughout the contest with Great Britain, that a fine was actually levelled at them by one Whig Legislature for the non-exercise of the suffrage. In France, on the other hand, reactionists, while irreconcilable in their political opinions, have been prompt to seize the opportunities offered to all par ties by the scheme of popular elections. Robespierre had not been dead a year before the Convention fell into the hands of men whose words and acts virtually condemned the entire revolutionary principle; and although a little later the views of moderate republicans were embodied in the Constitution of 1795, their whole scheme of government would have been shattered, but for BONAPARTE, by the revolt of the Paris see tions in the interest of monarchy, on the Thirteenth Vendemiaire. As it was, the monarchists found themselves strongly intrenched in both the new legislative bodies, the Council of Ancients, and the Council o Five Hundred, and it was their adroit use of parliamentary weap

ons, always aimed at the overthrow of existing institutions, which more day many persons believe, that he was perhaps than any other cause paved the way poisoned; but there did not appear to be for BONAPARTE'S usurpation. Passing to the second republic, we find that its sincer champions were unquestionably masters of the Constituent Assembly of 1848; but the intrigues of reactionists were so successful that the majority of the Legislative Assembly chosen in 1849 was actually made up of men opposed to the fundamental principle of the system under which they were elected. The result was that the Orleanist and Legitimist members of that body aimed, not to fortify and interpret, but to discredit and undermine, the republican constitution; and they would, we cannot doubt, have organized a coup d'état on their own account had they not been anticipated by Louis Napoleon In a word, what republican governments in France had to cope with in their earlier experiments was not legitimate differences regarding the meaning and tendency of the organic law, but treasonable efforts at its

complete subversion.

Until recently the third attempt to establish republican institutions in France has encountered analogous obstacles. From the time the present Constitution went into operation until the last general election, nearly one-half the seats in the Chamber of Deputies were occupied by men whose avowed hostility to the republic found vent in the high-handed measures of the Dr BROGLIE FOURTOU Cabinet. Even after the displacement of Marshal MacManon by President GREVY, and the appointment of Ministries representing the controlling sentiment of the lower House, the minority of that body were strengthened in their reactionist purposes by the fact that men equally hostile to the existing scheme of which there is any record has ever exceeded government were still masters of the Senthe Republican party in the audacity or the atc. Step by step, however, a change took place in the composition of the last-named Chamber until there too, at the last session, the republicans commanded a small margin, it succeeded in a majority of the majority. When, moreover, the last elections for Councils General made it certain that the substitution of republican for monarchist Senators would go on for an indefinite period, it was seen that the day of overt lag Governments of three Southern States | and collective demonstration against the new order of things was over. From that moment the Right and Right Centre were party beddly conspired to change the result | constrained, if they wished to exercise any influence whatever on legislation, to adopt city is not fully appreciated, it finally suc- an entirely new demeanor, to discard, in appearance at least, their former chiefs, and to accept now and then the leadership of This political crime was of the very gravest. such men as M. DUFAURE and M. JULIES SI-

succeeded, on two occasions, in inflicting a

partial defeat upon the Government. They

secured the rejection of the well-known

Seventh Clause in the FERRY educational

bill, and they compelled M. DE FREYCINET

to modify his measure providing for plenary

amnesty. There is no doubt that the process

monarchists and moderate republicans, wiil

be signally hastened, if not completed, dur-

ing the present session. This development

of a new conservative party, which seems to

assumes the cloak of constitutional opposition. You can impede and trammel the interpretation, but you cannot by such

It is on the broad lines of radicalism versus conservatism, and not of republican as opposed to monarchical institutions, that parliamentary warfare will hereafter be waged in France. For a time perhaps a makeshift Ministry like that of M. FERRY will consent to take blows from both sides and occupy a place which neither party feels itself strong enough to fill. For the moment, too, the strongest man in France is one who is neither radical nor conservative, but who prefers to call himself "opportunist." The term is vague, but the meaning GAMBETTA gives to it is plain enough. He wants to be President of the republic, and from his point of view the acceptance of a portfolio meanwhile might prove anything but opportune.

Gen. Drum and the Militia.

No part of the new Adjutant-General's first annual report is more striking than the portion he devotes to the militia. Immedistely on being promoted to his present post, Gen. DRUM began a new departure, directed toward harmonizing the regular and the militia forces. He followed up this step by detailing officers to visit, inspect, and report upon five State encampments, at the request of the militia authorities. Now, in his annual report we find the results thus far of these friendly overtures. and a renewed expression of good will toward the State forces. He makes the militia his opening topic, and discusses it in the following language:

"Deeply impressed with the importance of the uniformed - tate militias as the nurseries which, in time of war, furnish officers to organize and command the volum eer forces, I addressed, in July last, a letter to the Adju tant-Generals of the States, indicating a warm desire to be of any service to the State forces. My earnest wish is to still more assimilate the rules and forms governing both the regular army and the militia. It needs no spe ctal argument to demonstrate the manifold advantages that would necessarily flow from perfect uniformity. Trained by the same manuals; using—in the internal economy of a company, regiment, or brigade-the same forms for returns, requisitions, reports, &c.: governed in their annual encampments precisely in the same manner as a mulitary camp in the presence of an enemy, almos every member of the State Guards would be qualified for commission in the volunteers. Under this plan, in ac-ual need, one hundred thousand men, so officered, could be added to the regular army without jarring or confu sion, and, at the outset, would have the advantage of he ing well in hand, the great desideratum of an army in active service. The responses of the States Adjutant Generals are so cordial and express so much satisfaction at the step taken that I beg to enclose copies."

Put in this form, the great public benefit of the new scheme becomes at once apparent. Yet it has taken many years for the army authorities at Washington to find it out. Moving within a narrow routine, a routine of ideas and sentiments as well as of official duties and military practice, it seems never to have occurred to them until now that, instead of endeavoring to make the army do State military work, which it has no right to do, the true method was to fit the militia forces to do this work, which is properly theirs alone.

Undoubtedly the militia forces in many States are in a deplorable condition as respects numbers, organization, drill, discipline, equipment, and general fitness for field service. People who see the fine National Guard troops of New York and the neighboring States would get a very erroneous notion did they suppose the militia of the States in general to be up to this high mark. But the need of the hour is obviously to set before all the State militias some commor model; and in their approach to this they must necessarily achieve the long-sough harmony with each other. The best stand ard, with such modifications as local needs

or statutes impose, is the regular army. The practical method in which Gen. DRUM aids this scheme is, first, by sending to the Adjutant-General and to the general and staff officers of the militia of each State copies of the current general orders of the army as soon as they are issued. These orders sooner or later cover a whole year's record, not only of the novelties and improvements introduced into the service, but of the prevailing customs and laws. They promulgate decisions by the Judge Advocate's department upon important questions of military law; they contain suggestions or directions regarding food, cloth ing, transportation, encampments, instruction, drill, discipline, courts martial-everything, in fact, which comes into the routine of military drill. These orders will be seed sown in all the different States, bearing sooner or later the fruit of identical customs regulations, and statutes for the local militia, and thus gradually producing a harmony that hitherto has been almost

despaired of. In furtherance of his plan Gen. DRUM, in his current report, asks authority to issue to the Adjutant-General of any State, "in moderate quantities, such blanks and forms as may be indicated by him as desirable for the use of the State troops, especially during the summer encampment." This, of course, is only an additional step toward harmonizing the requisitions and returns

used in the militia service. Two advantages will result from this project. First, the officers and men of the citizen soldiery will be led to adopt those customs, forms, regulations, methods, and systems of military procedure which long professional study and usage have found to be the best. Next, by becoming habituated to these forms, and by becoming gradually organized, equipped, trained, and governed. as far as practicable, on the army model, they will become a true army reserve. ready to take the field at once, with little to learn, still less to unlearn. In the mean time they will be wholly under State control, and there will be no excuse whatever for employing the regular army for duties properly devolving on the militia.

The Ancient Mariner's squadron at Hampton Roads could not disperse without just one more accident to be added to the list. First and ast, the catalogue runs as follows: The grounding of the Minnesota; the smashing and sinkng of the Vandalia's steam launch; the killing of a seaman on board the Alliance; the collision of the Saratoga with the United States steam tug Fortune; the collapsing of the Yantic's dis tiller, and now the collision of the Vandalia with a three-masted schooner, in which the former lost her fore and maintopmast yards and sails while the schooner was dismasted altogether.

HANLAN'S victory over TRICKETT yester day was of the easiest sort. His exasperatingly cool performances of stopping to rest occasionally, and to wash his face or to chat with some brother oursman, recall his last year's races on the Tyne with Hawdon and Elliott, which he varied with similar interludes. The affair confirms the opinion long held, that HANLAN is the best sculler that ever pulled in a boat. It is well that Englishmen should remember

if they can, that HANLAN was one of the victors at the Centennial regatta in Philadelphia, which some of the unsuccessful British participants and their home sporting papers pronounced a fraud. The crack four of the London Rowins Club were then beaten by four American ama tenra whom neither they nor anybody else had ever heard of. Their professional scullers were

heard of Hanlan, and the contemptuous comments of the British sporting journals in 1876 on oarsmanship as practised on this side of the ocean would make them ashamed if reproduced now. The stories told then of the causes of the British defeats at Philadelphia would not read weil in the light of the lessons in oarsma on the Tyne and Thames since given by Ross and HANLAN. Reference is frequently made to the sur-

plus of women in Massachusetts. The last census gives it to us in exact figures. Of the total population of that State, 858,521 are males and 924.565 females. There are therefore, 66,044 more females than males in Massachusetts. is a condition of society that is not favorable to happiness.

Whatever the mental calibre or moral reponsibility of JESSE POMEROY, the boy murderer, a professional criminal could not go to work more like an old hand at the business of jail breaking. Probably he shares the opinion of some benevolent people that a boy like himself should not be locked up; but people with children whom they do not care to have in his way will be glad to learn that Jesse's latest attempt to get out of his cell has been frustrated.

Boycotting is the word coined within a few days to express the kind of coercion put upon Lord Enne's agent and others in similar situations. It is likely to hold its place in common speech until the substance of the thing so described ceases, and therewith the necessity for the word. America is the country quickest to invent new phrases to tersely characterize new things; but they have the trick, also, on the other side of the ocean.

Cashier JOHN JACOB BERRY is in jail, and the people of Hackensack ruined by his embezsiements muy perhaps find a slight consolation in the fact. What with the fate of the Hackensack Savings Bank and the First National Bank last ear, and now the ruin of the Bank of Bergen County and the Bergen County Savings Bank by embezziement, Hackensack has had a rough experience in banking. The hard earnings of the poor and the incomes of orphans and of widows have been taken as mercileusly as the wealth of the rich in BERRY's embezziements.

There is something humorous in the announcement that the Governor-General of Kazan is to be tried for endeavoring forcibly to convert 700,000 Tartars. Converting, or even catching one Tartar to convert, is so proverbially difficult that the attempt upon 700,000 rises to sublimity.

REFORM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the year 1879, \$61,016 were spent for special teachers in the subjects of French, German, drawing, and music.

All this money is thrown away, as in every school there is to be found at least one teacher competent to instruct in any one or all of the above branches. Why not so employ said

Every principal will tell you that special eachers are a nuisance, and that the subjects required could be better taught by some one of their assistants. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Noah Davis Judged. From the Strong-Reitung

We hold the grossest abuse of the press for party ends to be a lesser evil than the abuse of the power of the State and the Judiciary to restrict the freedom of the press, and especially to prevent the freest criticist d public men. We believe that such an abuse exists in the proceeding against Philp, and we find especial proc of it in the immoderate attack of Davis upon Hewitt, in which the former makes himself guilty of pretty near; the same offence for which Philip was arrested.

Mr. Hewitt has shown with convincing clearness tha vant of proper attention to the testimony by the Judge It is altogether incredible that Judge Davis consciously nestated the facts; but it is plain enough that there was ther a surprising lapse of attention while the witnesse were examined before him or a great fault of recollection as to what they had sworn to when he prepared the in vective against Mr. Hewitt which he delivered from the tench. The invective travelled so far outside the evidence, and is in such plain conflict with it, that the public awaits Davis's explanation with keen interest. We is columns to set himself right with the public but Judge Davis declined to make any statement at present. We respect for his character compels us to believe that his truculent opinion was founded on a misapprehension or misrecollection of the testimony, and, like a prudent magistrate who shrinks from an attempt to extricate would naturally wish to examine the stenographer notes of the evidence before venturing upon any rectifi-cation. If he was precipitate in his epinion, that is a reason why he should be cautious in any explanation of t which his sense of honor or justice may impel him t make. But the errors pointed out in Mr. Hewitt's lette are so palpable that we do not see how Judge Davis car be silent under the exposure. He is bound either to mak suitable apology or to show that Mr. Hewitt, and no imself, is in error respecting the testimony. From the Allany Argus.

Judge Davis uttered from the bench an in emperate and indecent harangue, intended to reflect upon a citizen who holds a much higher place in the es timation of all honorable men who know him than does this unworthy man who disgraces the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In the course of giv ing public atterance to his decision upon the purely Judi cial question presented to him as to whether or not there was probable cause, from the evidence, to believe that Philp was guilty of the crime imputed to him. Judge Davis avails himself of such an occasio make an offensive, cowardly, malicious and accusation against a reputable and prominent gentleman and a Democrat, who had been subpanaed to attend as a witness upon the examination going on before this partisan Judge. The attack was offensive, for it was not called for in the honest pe ormance of Judicial duty. It was cowardly, because it was uttered at a time and from a position where ther could be no proper answer made to it, and where, there fore, the one making it was secure from any retort. I was malicious, because it pretended to state the test mony taken before the very Judge who was pretending o substantially repeat it, when in truth no such tes timony had been given, when in truth evidence exactly the opposite had been given, which evidence was wholi uncontradicted. The scensation was a false one, b cause, as just said, there was no evidence to sustain it and the evidence was directly the opposite from that which Judge Davis deliberately and faisely, and, considering all things, we must add knowingly, stated it to be

Gen.Schoffeld Corrects a Typographical Error. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg you o do me the justice to correct an error into which your vashington correspondent has been led in quoting what te supposed to be words taken from my official report. By substituting " of" for "or" I am made to say, " the Superintendent of the War Department," which is absord, instead of the Superintendent (of the Military Acad-

in) for the War Department.

The words as used referred to the fact disclosed before the Court of Inquiry, that I, as Superintendent, and the War Department, upon my recommendation, had shown andne kindness toward an unworthy cadet, in opposition to the judgment of the Academic Board, and the similar action which had been taken in another case more years before, in opposition to the judgment of a court martial. So far from disrespect to the War Department, my langrage was a frank acknowledgment of an error tor which I was mainly responsible. Respectfully yours, West Point, Nov. 14. J. M. Schoffeld.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Being a constant reader of your paper, and trusting you to look after the interests of the people of this city, and as I

A Suggestion for Mayor Cooper.

have, I think, a fair whance to learn the wishes of the bounces men of this city, I would suggest to Mayor Chopper, It is wants to retain the confidence of this class of citizens, that he monitable the Hou. Frederick A Conkine as Compreher in the place of the Democratic Judas, John Kelly. This monitation would be satisfied tory to all classes, sun of doubt would be grouped formed by the Shard of Aldermen. Yours, p. sections of the contract of The Democracy to John.

Farewell; thou art too dear for our possessing

We took thee at thine own great estimate; Now, among friends, we do not mind confessing We valued you at much too high a rate. Why did we take thee, but that we might use thee? That usufficit hall somehow got confused. Justly and bitterly we now abuse thee, Finding ourselves by thee to have been used.

We took thee, then thy worthlesaness not knowing In taking thee we gave ourselves away.

Take thyself back; get swiftly hence; be going. Thus we may live to fight another day.

in like manner beaten by a man named HANLAN LING VIKE.

> ALBANY, Nov. 15 .- Much concern is manifested by Republicans in regard to the disposition to be made of Grant. Just now he is an elephant on the hands of the party. By a sudden revolution the combination that defeated him at Chicago and put up Garfield as a convenient candidate against the third term is now, in a certain sense, at the mercy of what was then the Grant faction. Mr. Conkling by his adroit management made Grant the bright, particular star in the last part of the State campaign. Grant stood forth head and shoulders above Garffeld, who was absolutely ignored for the time. In the homage exacted for Grant there was seemingly a purpose to rebuke the men who voted against the third term at Chicago, and to impress the belief that if success was achieved for the Republican ticket it would be due entirely to the Conkling Republicans.

> Hence, strangely enough, one of the first questions to be considered by the new Administration will be, " What is to be done with Grant ? Killed off at Chicago, he has come to life again in a very aggravating form to barass the incoming President. Garfield is willing to offer him anything within reach of the Executive discretion. But what has he to offer sufficiently tempting for Grant to accept? He could not, without insuit, tender him a seat in the Cabinet. The sainry attached to the chief missions abroad presents no inducement for one who has not the bad nabit of spending his own money to amuse other people. Even if Garfield should propose to do for Grant what Gran, proposed to do for Senator Conkling, by raising the mission to England to an embassy, with pay corresponding to the increased diplomatic dignity, it would not be a sufficient attraction. Even if his taste was in that direction, which it is not, Grant would be out of pocket at the end of his service-a habit to which he is not given.

In this dilemma the scheme of creating the office of Captain-General for him, with a large salary, is favorably received. That would be a place for life, with a generous income and noth ing to do but to write annual reports. It would give the General case, money, and military distinction, and would fill the measure of his ambition. More than this, the project would satisfy all the rival interests in the Republican party, and some of the outsiders likewise.

Garfield, Blaine, and that set would be delighted to have Grant out of the way on almost any terms, and would be quick to claim the credit of gratifying his wishes. John Sherman even, though indisposed to sanction any act by which Gen. Sherman's plumage might be subdued in splendor, would favor this proposition, because he still looks forward to the Presidency, and his selfishness is stronger than his brotherly love.

There is a certain class of Democrats, of which Ben Hill and Aleck Stephens ary types, who would be conspicuous in advocating a measure of this sort. It is altogether probable that a bill to create this new office will be among the first introduced in the new Congress, and surprise would not be excited if it were offered this winter.

Behind all this trouble about Grant looms up the figure of Roscoe Conkling, whom Grant has pronounced "the greatest living statesman." The meaning of it all is that the stalwart Republican idea, instead of being again represented by Gen. Grant, will be personified by Mr. Conkling in 1884, if the elements which look up to his leadership can effect the nomination. The illustrious 306 will not be wanting. Mr. Conkling rendered great service in the recent eampaign, for which the party owes him recognition. He expects to exercise, and he will be entitled to, large power under the new Administration. Garffeld will hesitate to deny any request he may make.

Senator Conkling is virtually master of the situation. Garfield is bound hand and foot. Temporizing by nature, with little moral force to resist pressure, and anxious to please all sides, he will fall in the end to please any.

A NEW CRUSADE AGAINST THE SOUTH.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The stalwarts of the New England stripe claim to have complete possession of Garfield, and aunounce that they will prescribe the policy of his Administration from the outset. Mr. Boutwell, who was a loud third-termer, and is an extremist of the most pronounced type, is now here. He makes no concealment of the intentions of the faction who assume the right to run Garfield by virtue of

their dominating part in the recent campaign Their programme is to Africanize the politics of the South by returning to the practices in the days of reconstruction. This is to be done under the pretext of "protecting a free bailot." Mr. Boutwell and the leaders who think as he does have one great object in view, and that is above the white; to hold the States in subjection as conquered provinces, and to make the people realize that they are doomed to occupy an inferior position in the Union, while they are ostensibly equals.

However it may be disguised under fine phrases, this is the practical aim of these political philanthropists. The last of the colored representatives in Congress will go out on the 3d of March next by the retirement of Mr. Bruce from the Senate. He is the most respectable of them all. The stalwarts intend to bring others into the new Congress, by unseating members from the South, believing that the presence of black representatives will be a thorn in the side of their white colleagues.

This scheme is the product of narrow, vindictive, and bigoted minds, and if carried out as is proposed, it must result in great danger to the peace and the prospecity of the country. The crops of the last two years prove concinsively that the labor of the South is generally contented and doing well. They have contributed largely to the improved condition of business everywhere.

The industrial development of that section may be called ascounding, when compared with any period of the nast. The effects of emancipation are seen from Delaware to Texas. The freedings are rapidly advancing in intelligence: litical philanthropists. The last of the colored

reedmen are rapidly advancing in intelligence their children are receiving good education and the race is learning to be self-remait and thrifty. These are cheering signs, and they

their children are receiving good education, and the race is learning to be self-reliant and thrifty. These are cheering signs, and they give promise of a grand dutie.

But politicians like Mr. Boutwell are not content to advance slowly and surely in the right way. They contend that as the amendments of the Constitution have made the nearry equal to the waite man before the law and have put the bailot in the hands of the Tormer, in order that he might vote down his late master, therefore he is a social equal, and most be so treated. To enforce that equality, he must appear in the Senate sand in the House of Representatives and fill State offices. He must be sent to West Point and to Annapolis. He must be sent to West Point and to Annapolis. He must be sent to Government abroad, and so on.

When a similar experiment was tried under Grant, it had to be supported by byconets. It cannot be repeated without a resort to force, and the employment of force means cractically a disturbance of the industry of the South, a relapse into the worst methods of government, and a check to the present prosperity, to be inevitably followed by a financial crash of terrible proportions.

The leaders who are playing with this first

evitably followed by a financial crash of terrible proportions.

The leaders who are playing with this fire forset that they are walking on a magazine which may explice by any indiscretion, and that the ruin thus invited will not envelope the agricultural population of the Soute, but indidirectly upon the capital, the commerce, the manufactures, and the enterprise of the North. No man can cause the cost of a new sectional crusside, such as is now proposed by these extremists. It would be a fearful step backward, but it will be taken if the Bourwells control the new Administration as they expect to do.

Suit Against the Edison Telephone Company From the London Times.

In the Exchequer Division of the High Court urat against the Lilson To sphone Commany came ore sain Pollock and Mr. Justice Stephen string if

before flaton Pollock and Mr. Justice Stephen sitting in Baile.

The Attornov-fletteral (Sie Henry James, Q.C.) applied to the tool to flat obly nor trial, as the case was more to the tool to day nor trial, as the case was more suited to the tool to day nor trial, as the case was more suited to the court against the probability information to the revenue saile of the court against the probability information the morning and percent to an advantage of the troop of the trial court against the constant of the morning addresses. He would be traced of millayers, the workerses being addresses he would near Monday, Nov. 22.

Mr. Justice attributes and the Attorney-depend had the right to fix is easier these but the arrest in the origination of the sea was one of great traced on importance, and the parties wished the point decided. He would, if no suite, desire to have it loand better three desires.

Maron Pollock potence out that was next to impossible in the present reduced muchaer of the bench, this division in the present reduced muchaer of the bench, this division in the present reduced muchaer of the bench, this division in the present reduced muchaer of the bench, this division to the property of the sease was likely to last.

The bear ing was time flated for Monday, Nov. 22.

The bearing was then fixed for Monday, Nov. 22. A Man who will be Missed. From the New Baxen Register The moral influence of Secretary Rogers must forever depart from the White House.

GRANT AND CONKLING-THE CONE. MAYOR COOPER AND THE VACANCIES.

What he Says About the Rumor that Money Has Been Raised to Confirm Nominees, A rumor was current in political circles yesterday that Mayor Cooper had selected certain gentlemen for the heads of departments now vacant, and that \$185,000 had been raised to secure their confirmation by the Board of

Aldermon. The offices which are now vacant are those of the Commissioner of Public Works, in which Allan Campbell is holding over: President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, now held by John Wheeler; a Dock Commissioner, for which office L. J. N. Stark has been nominated, but not confirmed; a Park Commissioner in the place of James F. Wenman

missioner in the piace of James F. Wenman:
the offices of Poilice Justice in which Patrick G.
Duffy and F. Sherman Smith are holiding over
their terms having expired hat week; the office
of Poilice Justice, made vacant by the death of
Justice Nelson R. Wheeler; and of thirty-five
City Marshais.

Mayor Cooper was asked by a Sun reporter as
to the truth of the rumor.

"The story is atsurd," the Mayor replied.
"Nobody knows whether I will nominate anybody, not whom I will name should I determine
to make nominations. It is ridiculous to supposse that persons would raise money to confirm
mominations before they know who those nominces are to be. Under no circumstances would
I nominate any man for office if I had the least
suspicion that he would use money or any other
brile to secure his confirmation."

"Is it true that you have selected nominees
for Commissioners for all the vacancies?"

Thave hot yet determined what I shail do,"
the Mayor answered. "I would fill all the vacancies if I could. I shall not, however, be de"rfed from doing my part of that duty by ramors of the raising of money to secure or defeat
the confirmation of nominees."

Clifford A. Hand, whom the Mayor nomirated
for a Police Justice last week, has asked the
Mayor to withdraw his name. The nomination
will doubtless be withdrawn to-day, but it is not
certain that the Mayor will to-day nominate
another person for that office.

MILLIONAIRES OF THE PACIFIC. The Wealth of Bonnaza Kings and Ratirond

From the San Prancisco Emmine The supplemental personal property assessment roll, died on Monday with the Auditor, foots on \$190,755,820, of which \$18,405,030 is for more. It is probable that collections can be under a short for the probable that collections can be under an about the foot. It is the probable that collections can be under an about the foot. It is the probable of the foot. It is the probable of the foot. It is the probable of the foot. It is short valies and \$50,050 in home on securities.

E. J. Baldwin is credited with having \$112,350 in Bank of California stock, \$250,000 in shares in Justice, Setting Sun, Salifyan, North Comateck, and other companies. George W. Beaver has \$100,000 in mining stock, and \$50,000 in solvent credits.

Thomas Be its personal property consists of \$300,000 in Black frameout Cash Company's stock, \$150,000 in mining stock, and \$480,000 in giticksilver and solvent credits. William Boavorth ins \$75 shares of \$300,000 in Dupont street bonds and other stocks and securities, and \$10,000 in solvent credits.

bonds and other stocks and securities, and \$10,000 in solvent credits.

The Bank of British North America has \$140,000 in money and \$550,000 in loans.

The Bank of British Columbia has \$100,000 in money and \$550,000 in somey and \$550,000 invested in stocas, bonds, and loans, together with \$1.0 % (00) in money to be added to the assessment rail of 1873-780.

Charles Cr. cker's assessment sum \$19,187,000, charles Cr. cker's assessment sums \$19,187,000, charles Cr. cker's assessment sums \$19,187,000, charles Cr. cker's assessment sums \$19,187,000, charles of the stems are as follows: 14,737 shares of Central Pacific Rei, \$5,000,000, charles of Southern Facific Rei, \$5,000,000, charles of Southern Facific Rei, \$5,000,000, charles of Southern Southern Facific Rei, \$5,000,000, charles of Southern Southern Facific Rei, \$5,000,000, charles of Southern South

and solvent credits.

Seth Cook has \$50,000 in Alta, Benton Consolidated,
Lady Washington C modulated; solvent credit moneya,
\$25,000; solvent credits, \$25,000, and \$200,000 in Dupont

Leif Washington C recitated; solvent credit about \$25,000; solvent credits, \$25,000, and \$250,000 in Dupont street bonds.

Daniel Cooks \$1,000,000 is segregated among Standard Consciolated, Bulwer Compolitated, Bodie Water Company. In than Queen, North Ophir, Bodie Wood and Lumber Company, and other companies.

The Central Pacific Railroul Company is down for \$16,120,000, divided as follows: Solvent credit money, \$1,000,000; bills receivable, \$1,000,000; solvent credit, cirrent account, \$3,000,000; solvent credit, cirrent account, \$3,000,000; solvent credit, \$100,000; bills receivable, \$1,000,000; solvent credit, \$100,000; bills receivable, \$1,000,000; solvent credit, \$100,000; bills receivable, \$1,000,000; solvent credit, \$100,000; bills receivable, \$100,000; bills shares too-Bay Coal Company, \$100,000; bills shares C. P. stock, usered to Isoland Standard account \$200,000; in solvent credit smaley baisances. nully bulances.
Peter Bonoine is assessed on \$50,000 in money, on 2,000,000 in North Pacific Railroad stack, \$1,0,0,000 San 'raperson Gaslight stock, and \$100,000 in Omnibus Rail-

States as recent credit money. State D. C. solvent credit, \$25,000 S. S. Ore shores Order \$1,000 S. D. S. States States S. Ore three States S. Orelland States of the States of the States Stat

A Ruttroad Trata Disappearing in a Swamp.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 13. - The track of the Syracuse and Brognamton Rullroad runs through Tailman Swamp, a mile south of Prebie. A new track was laid recently west of the old one, and a few days ago a gravel train was ron there for fitting in and making embank

Answers to Correspondents.

Constant Readers -It is entirely proper to speak of limits as an American W. I.—The man who told you that nine out of ten manu-acturers in this country are Democrats didn't know shat he was talking about. estant Sander - The fastest passace from New York

the thours 22 minutes for difference in time. Then to Liverpool, discussing a 1 detentions, 7 days 23 flours of minutes, and an include the state passage from New York to Liverpool, 13 days 1 hour 25 minutes, sing Red Jank 24, 1514. Camputed from Sandy Hose to bar at Liverpool. From Descen Richard Smith's Community Gaze Col. Nicholas Smith, who married Miss Ida recier, has a son named the are Gresley dromains the multi-control of the base daughter named Nicholas Smith.

Pension Them All. Of all the money getting schemes, The most attractive this is,

To pension our Uly sacs. Twere hard, indeed, to do too much For one who saved his party: And so the winning side's response Should be direct and hearty.

To raise a voluntary fund

The man who scarcely spoke before. After the trade at Mentor On many stumps displayed the votes And action of a Stentor

No doubt he needs a large supply Of each to tide him over Until the Third Term's hour shall come But while Ulyages split away

The funds his friends may give, he Must not forget his cromes, who Ought each to have his divvy. There's Babcock, who has well deserved

The favor of the nation. And injured Beikuap, who should now Be held in veneration Boss Shepherd should be pensioned off. Waile waiting for promotion.

And Robberson should have a yacht.

To sail upon the ocean. Give Williams a gay landaulet, In which to go a bobbing,

With lots of Munon's and Most, And martyred Joyce be pensioned as

And Creswell cash enough to spend Without recourse to jobbing. McDonald should be well supplied

The nation's lyric post Then let the cash pour treely in, To tide these patriots over, Until the Third Term's time shall come. And pasture them in clover.

SUNBEAMS.

-Every pastor in New Albany, Ind., has reached a sermon declaring that the political campaign of that State was deployably demoralizing.

-The painter Munkacsy is preparing for the Parts Salon of Dant year a large picture of Christ in the Pratorium. The picture will be 28% feet long and 16% feet high.

-By way of revenge, a discharged em-

ploves it a Denver railroad repair shop opened the threat the of a locomotive, and let it are down the trace. It ras into two other oscionatives, and at were wrecked. -Miss Bird, the traveller, remarked to her Japanese factotum. "What a beautiful day " and seon atterward, note-book in hand, he said: "You say ".

beautiful day;' is that better English than 'a deville fine day,' which most foreigners say?" The Rev. Henry Morgan, the Talmage of Boston, preached a series of sermous entitled "Soston inside and Out," and they were afterward published in a book. His secretary now swos for royalty, claiming that

he wrote all the sermons, and Morgan non -At Ponte Tresa, an Italian Custom House officer having failed to obtain the consent of the father of his betrothed to their marriage, the engaged couple fastened themselves together and plunged into the river. Their bodies were found the next day. -A scheme for changing the channel of

the St Lawrence at Montreal, by building an immense sike, at a cost of \$7.00.0001 is under consideration. The advantages would be a still water harbor, water power for mills, and the protection of the lower part of the city against annual freshets. -Salmon fishing on the Columbia River.

Oregon, is very dangerous, owing to certain tidal peculiarities. Two hundred men at least are reported as lost during the past season. Over eight hundred boats are employed by the can ing companies, and over four then -Martin Gilbert was a drunken bully at

Sturgeon Bay, Wis. After a riotous day in the barrooms or the place, he went home and pounded his little brothers and sisters. The neighbors borrowed two dezen whips at a store, and with them Gilbert was lashed to a distance of several miles out of town. -The bridegroom did not appear at a Sacramento wedding until an hour after the appointed fline. His excuse was that, going to a saloon for a drint of brandy to brace up his courage, he had unaccountably

fallen asleep over the glass. A subsequent investigation showed that he had been drugged, at the instance of a girl with whom he had broken off an eng -A Chinaman was murdered in Chicago. and there was no cine to the murderer, nor enough in-terest taken in the matter by the authorities to cause a thorough investigation. John Dugan, in the enthusiaso of a spree, said that if every white voter would kill a Chinaman, as he had done, the country would be rid of

the race. The remark led to his exposure as undoubtedly the murderer. -The old apprenticeship system has been revived by a manufacturer at Springfield, Mass. The boys bind themselves for six years, and are to receive from five cents an hour at the beginning to twelve at the end. In addition, two cents an hour will be placed to their credit, and paid on their discharge, thus providing for each about \$400 for a start on his own secount. The employer stipulates for fifty-eight hours of work a week

-Frederick Marriott, editor of the San Prancisco News Letter, has for many years been an experi-menter in serial navigation. "Gas, electricity, and steam," he now says, "have all been tried by me in attempts to build an air ship. These potent agents have failed, and it has remained for the very simplest of machanical combins tions to accomplish the triumph. This is enough to say just now, but as sure as water finds its own level, the thing is done." He does not tell how. —Queen Victoria has just insured her life

for a large sum. The Duke of Cambridge, who has been staying in Paris, went to the French Lion Insurance Company and took out a policy for a large amount in the name of her Majesty. Imitating this act of foresight, the Duke proceeded next day to the office of the company and insured his own life also for a large sum. The Queen is frugality itself, and induces her friends to put its pre-cepts in practice. She is a considerable shareholder is one of the companies trading with the Cape. -M. Bonnaud, the successor of the cele-

erated photographic firm of Numa Blanc, in Paris, has

invented a mode of reproducing photographs in colors on baked china at a hundreath part of the cost of the old fair nea. By it a common dinner plate can be converted into a veritable work of art, which under the old system would cost at least \$50, and can be produced at a twentieth of that sum, and even then at an enormous profit. The coloring and tints are fluer and purer and more clearly defined than anything on hand-painted china, and a revolution in the prices of such bric a brac is at hand -An election bet resulted in a tragedy at

Pala Pinta, Texas. Parker wagered seventeen steers against Arthur's \$300 that Hancock would carry New York. After the returns were received Arthur went to Parker's ranch and demanded the cattle; but he could not get them, and in his anger killed Parker with a knife. Another case of death caused by a bet occurred at Wilmorville, Ala. The winner was to have the privilege of striking the loser a single blow on his unprotected breast with the naked fist. Both men were robust athletes, and they did not regard the penalty as a very serious matter But the blow was so powerful that it killed the one who -A question of interest to physicians is

before a Baltimore court. Dr. Thomas Shearer, a practitioner in good standing, attended a woman who had been hurt by failing down stairs. He said that she was suffer ing solely from heart disease, and treated her accordingly, but without helping her. Then she was placed in other doctors' hands, and they found that she had a spins injury, of which she was speedly cured. Dr. Shearer sent in a bill for \$100, and she refused to pay. There suit; yet he claims that the mistake, if he made any, was not due to incompetency or carelessness, and that he should be recompensed just the same. He takes the ground that no physician can guarantee cures or guard

-It appears that, despite the many reductions in his household expenditure effected by Leo XIII. the outlay of the Holy See still amounts to nearly five nillions of tire annually, toward which total Papal in vestments in foreign stocks only contribute about a million and a half. Thus it became desirable that the Peter's pence should be made to yield as much as will balance the Pontifical budget and even a trifle more, wherewith, by degrees, to augment the capital invested abroad. The Poor still declines to accept the incomethree and a quarter millions of lire-offered to him by the Italian Government, although it has been into that this subvention should take the form of ontribution to the Peter's pence fund on the part of the King and Queen. A committee of Cardinals and prelate

has tallen off yearly since the death of Pine IX. -Some very remarkable experiments at he entrance of the North Harbor, Peternead, are de scribed by the Dunder Afrecher as having been att sunk to the bottom of the harbor, in which the sea was breaking heavily. The oil was then released, and rising to the surface it exercised an immediate and magical ef-lect in smoothing the troubled waters. Instead of the waves breaking, the sea became quite smooth and glass; looking, and there was a visible softening down of the waves, which in place of being sharp crested, were turned into long undulating seas. The opinion of these who witnessed the experiments was that if by the new a simple invention oil can be laid on continuously by pages to the bars of all exposed harbors, it will be quiet estible to smooth down the stormy waves so that we

sels may gain port in safety ained the flercest storms -A clergyman in the west of England gives his experience of a tricycle as a means of locale tion in large country parishes. He says: "My first jour ney was ten miles, the third farty two, across beyoninte Cornwall. I have travelled about 8th miles by this time on pleasure trips in North Wales, and latterly in Darby shire, on my work of deputation for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and have found it a great comfort and pleasure. From seven to eight miles an hour is my speed, and I can do firty notes per day. I can ride up any hill atmost. I carry my partmantum with me, and carried my boy, and 12, behind me for indrivatour miss-once. It I were in a country place and wished to save a herse I should do so by keeping a tricy le. It wants be procuring, no corn, no tax, no gates. You can leave it at the discr of a cottage and want no one to haid it, and etter than all, it has done my health (which was shat ered abroad) more good than all the physic I have swaliowed, and cordulty recommend it to clergymen."

-The prosecution of the millionaire Warschavski, recently arrested at Olessa by order of the Russian Government and conveyed under strong guard to St Petersburg, has been instituted at the instance the Supreme Committee of Inquiry intrivided with the investigation of certain analysis as transactions that took place during the campaign of 1877. This committee 6 short time ago decided that the Hussian Government was still indebted to the contractors Warscharski. Robbs. and Greger in the sum of five millions of rountes for after stores and other things not hitherto paid for But the Bussian Heir Apparent subsequently compelled the com-mittee to subset Warschavski's accounts to further re-vision, which resulted in the discovery that this person had already received from the State Exchequer twenty two millions of roubles more than the amount really due to him. Hence his arrest, simultaneously with that of Boren, secretary of the Chief Army Intendance and Chrositschingki, the Quartermaster General of the whole Russian army engaged in the invasion of Turkey both these exacted officials being accused of having swindled the Government out of wast sums of money. It is state that the Grand Duke Nicholas, who commanded the Ruswan turces in Bulgaria, is seriously compromised by the revelations that have led to the prosecution of Warscher shi and his accomplices; but that, notwithstanting this painful feature in the affair, the proceedings, which had been hushed up, were set on look anew exclusively by the Czarevitch's personal and imperative command.